



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

saw. Some day, perhaps, they will rise up and bless him for the guidance and stimulus he afforded them. In later years, when on the *Boston Herald*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and through his journalistic connections in Washington, Mr. Morris continued his same fructifying work.

The editor of the *Congregationalist* also quotes this bit of self-revealing work from Mr. Morris' pen, which appeared in an article entitled "The Father's Good Night:"

For nearly seven years now there has not been a night when I have been at home that I have not had a quiet talk with my children, following frolic and often participation in getting them bathed and ready for bed. I cannot conceive how the time could have been better spent. We all know each other better. They have more knowledge, I more wisdom. They imperatively demand my presence, and no guest or evening engagements prevent my obeying for a time, at least. Often the talk or homily is resumed next morning, before I arise, their beds being deserted for mine.

In the best-regulated and most Christian homes, there come times when wills clash, when tempers rise, when words are spoken in haste and the guilt is often the father's. Hard must be the heart of one who can leave the bed of his child without making atonement for wrong done to him. The later anguish of all such has once for all been described by Coventry Patmore in "The Toys." But if the blame rests with the child he will never be found in a more docile mood than at eventide, when the parent sits by the child's crib.

As I recall many conversations, both on the shallow and deep things of life, I am impressed anew with the opportunity which such relations between father and children afford for early discussion of the mysteries of life and the gravest problems of conduct. Father and child emerge from the colloquies wiser and better; the reason of the one and the intuition of the other, the experience of one and the ingenuousness of the other, contributing each to each. The parent has often realized that a little child shall lead them.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

DISPATCHES FROM GREECE tell of serious internal differences in that long-troubled kingdom. With the practical cessation of war against Mustapha Kemal Pasha, following the failure of the Greeks to occupy Angora and the retreat before Eski-Shehr, the Greeks are said to be losing the solidarity of the days of military enthusiasm, and to be divided into bitterly antagonistic political camps. According to apparently well-posted correspondents, there is a small present majority which is devoted to King Constantine, and an impressive minority opposed to him and in favor of Venizelos. It is quite possible for the present minority to become the majority at any time, it appears, and, in the opinion of some observers, this is certain to happen if Greece annexes Smyrna. Thus it appears that the nation is divided politically into two almost even main camps, and the feeling between them is described as passionate.

So tense is the political situation, some of the reports say, that Greece faces the danger of a revolution, unless a way is found to bring Constantine and Venizelos into co-operation; and that seems to be up to King Constantine in a very large measure. If the Assembly were dissolved and new elections held, it is thought by some of those on the scene that Venizelos would win, assuming the King to remain neutral. The idea is that if the blind loyalty to the King entertained by a large body of the Greeks were eliminated from the contest, Venizelos easily would overturn his political opponents. Assuming him to be neutral and Venizelos to be triumphant, Constantine next would face the question of working ami-

cably with Venizelos. All of that is rather an impressive order for Constantine, remembering Venizelos' policy during the war. Yet it is held by men who have studied the Greek situation that unless that or something approximating it is worked out political enmities are bound to break all bounds and probably end in an uprising.

FROM A COMMITTEE OF NOTED German authors, editors, ministers, and educators this appeal is going out to the world for a belated recognition of Baroness Bertha von Suttner:

More than six years have passed since the death of Bertha von Suttner. On the 25th of June, 1914, all that was mortal of her was cremated in Gotha and for the time being kept there.

On a free spot in the churchyard chosen by the Lord Mayor Liebrau and intended as a present for the town of Gotha, it was meant to place a monument for the reception of the urn, but the war prevented the fulfillment of this project.

The war, against which Bertha von Suttner spent the best energy of her life in fighting, prevented that her ashes should find their ultimate resting place.

The admirers of this great German woman have resolved that this duty shall no longer be postponed, and for this reason have rallied together with the object of raising funds to enable them to erect a monument worthy to grace her memory.

We pray that all will assist in this great work. The smallest gift will be greatly appreciated. Kindly send contributions by cheque to the committee (Vienna, I., Spiegelgasse 4) or to the London Joint City & Midland Bank, in London, or to the National City Bank of New York, in New York, referring to "Payment on account of Suttner's Tomb Monument Funds."

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, 108 Lexington Avenue, New York, has published and is broadcasting a little pamphlet by Mr. John Nevill Sayre on "Movement Towards a Christian International." Mr. Sayre finds that in a period of disintegration the church has failed to meet the call for a unifying agency for the service of mankind, the failure having its roots, he believes, in the historic foundation and course of the respective sects. Only the Friends, he holds, after the war and the signing of the armistice, undertook seriously the teaching of "forgiveness and reconciliation." To meet the necessity of the hour, a group of Christians met in Europe, Mr. Sayre says, guided by a vision of "a human unity universal in its scope, but in its strength not coercive, only attractive, enlisting the voluntary loyalties of men," and out of their gathering together came the "Movement Towards a Christian International." Results, we are told, already have been had in practical work of help and reconciliation in Europe's war-ravaged countries, and now an appeal for the aid of sympathetic spirits is made, with this statement of the principles of the movement:

1. That love as revealed and interpreted in the life, teachings, and death of Jesus Christ is not only the fundamental basis of a true human society, but the effective power for overcoming evil and for accomplishing the purposes of God.
2. That the love revealed in Christ profoundly reverences

personality, strives to create a world order which suffers no individual, nation, or race to be exploited for the profit or pleasure of others, but assures to all the means of development for their highest usefulness; works for the elimination of economic causes of class division; seeks reconciliation between man and man, nation and nation, race and race; deepens and enriches devotion to home and country; and harmonizes all loyalties in a supreme dedication of life to humanity and the universal Kingdom of God.

3. That since this love must be fulfilled through men and women, it is incumbent upon the followers of Christ to endeavor to practice it unswervingly as the inviolable law of personal relationships and the transforming power of human life, and to take the risks involved in applying this principle in a world which does not yet accept it.

4. That since war inevitably involves violation of these principles and disregard of the supreme value of personality, we find ourselves unable to engage in it, and are convinced that loyalty to humanity and to Christ calls us instead to a life service for the enthronement of love in personal, social, industrial, national, and international life, with all that this implies.

The "Movement Towards a Christian International" aims to apply its convictions constructively, and not to spend itself in mere protest. To overcome evil may require the use of various forces, when these can be employed consistently with the sanctity of personality and the redemptive purpose of Christ. No literalistic theories of non-resistance, no prohibition of the use of force, no merely negative reformations of any kind are sufficient to cure our social diseases or to eradicate war. The fundamental need is a new discovery of God, a fresh return to the sources of life, and a preparation of men's spirits for the inflow of Divine power.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, through its publicity expert, our American friend, Mr. Arthur Sweetser, writes under date of October 21: "Owing to the fact that a summary of last year's Assembly, which I sent to a number of friends, proved of a certain amount of interest, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a shorter and somewhat more analytical summary of this year's meeting. As America approaches the Washington Conference, I should think that this analysis of what was done at the Geneva meeting might be suggestive."

The first sentence of Mr. Sweetser's report reads: "For a second time, the overwhelming majority of the world's nations have met together under a written constitution, as the Assembly of the League of Nations." Picturing the make-up of the Assembly, he draws as his first definite conclusion that "the Assembly may be expected to go ahead slowly and cautiously." Among the tangible things which the Assembly has done justifying its existence, he enumerates the establishment of the World Court and the extension of the League in the direction of financial, transit, and health organization. There is also an account of the work of the Secretariat, of the discussions relative to amendments of the Covenant and the reduction of armaments, and to certain political questions, such as the Poland-Lithuania, Bolivia-Chile, Albania, and the problems of mandates. Reference is made also to certain humanitarian and social questions which the League has considered, such as the traffic in women and children, the suppression of the opium traffic, the Russian famine, deportations in

Asia Minor, typhus in Poland, and prisoners of war. Mr. Sweetser concludes:

Such, very roughly, is the record of the Second Assembly. It is, on the whole, a record of modest confidence and appreciable success. You could probably point out many questions which it touched not at all, and others which it touched only ineffectively. That, however, is not the point. The Assembly must be judged not by what it did not do, but on the contrary, by what it did do. And there there can be no contest whatsoever, because if the Assembly, like all political bodies, fell short of the hopes of the extremists, it nevertheless showed itself an extremely important, useful mechanism for international coöperation, and carried out certain functions, such as the court election, which will give it a permanent place in international history.

THE LATEST ATTEMPT TO SOLVE the Upper Silesian question has met with the general approval of the French press. Naturally, the Germans are resentful. The conservative German papers have urged resistance to the decision of the League Council by refusing to negotiate with Poland in the direction any economic management of the bifurcated "industrial triangle." The *Vossische Zeitung*, a democratic organ, points out that Germany cannot do without Silesian coal or Silesian raw material; neither can she "suffer the loss of the now Polish hinterland of that part of Upper Silesia which has remained German." This paper went on to say that Germany will not be able to reconquer Polish Upper Silesia in any appreciable time. Continuing, we read:

But as surely as federated united Russia will come back again, so surely will this Russia make good the wrong done to Germany in Upper Silesia. If every German upholds the claim to the eventual restoration of the lost areas, then the German people must do all in its power to ensure the economic welfare of the severed districts. . . . There is another thing to be considered: Apart from the clauses relating to coal deliveries, nothing is said in the decision of the Supreme Council, about any obligation on the part of the severed German reparation. It is hardly necessary to point out that Germany cannot meet her obligations if Upper Silesia ignominiously passes beyond the pale of Germany's paying capacity. As no corresponding clauses, whether negative or positive, are to be found in the decision of the Supreme Council, they must be agreed on in the negotiations between Germany and Poland.

ARBITRATING DISPUTES IN MEXICO, we are told by the United States Department of Commerce, is "slowly but surely gaining ground." The government says:

It has been the custom of this consulate (writes Consul Paul H. Foster, Vera Cruz, Mexico, under date of October 7, 1921), where disputes between American exporters and local buyers are brought to its notice, to suggest the appointment by the local chamber of commerce of a board of survey to examine into and make report in triplicate of the case, one copy to be forwarded by the buyer to the seller in the United States in support of his claim. In the event of this not producing the desired result, a second copy is forwarded to the chamber of commerce in the city where the exporter resides, together with all other docu-

ments in the case, for adjustment by the arbitration committee of that chamber. This system has so far resulted very satisfactorily, a number of the cases having been justly settled.

In view of this happy method of settling disputes where buyers in Vera Cruz are the complainants, a similar method might well be employed where the American business man feels aggrieved and desires satisfaction from the contracting party residing in Vera Cruz.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE of Legal and Economic Information is an international enterprise growing out of the public spirit of private citizens in Holland back in 1918. It appears that a number of Dutch jurists, economists, bankers, and business men had met together in 1917. They foresaw the need of an institution capable of supplying at short notice information relating to the laws and regulations of all countries, to jurisprudence, to international treaties, to the existing literature relative to world affairs. They formed a central organization under the name of International Intermediary Institute. Cabinet ministers and other leading men became associated with its management. The aim of the institute grew to be to create an international clearing-house for scientific, political, legal, economic, and statistical information. It has enlisted the services of men of the highest type in a number of foreign countries. Its work is divided into two departments, one dealing with jurisprudence and the other with economics. It publishes quarterly the *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*. The first five numbers of the bulletin, containing about 1,000 pages, are in French, but it is intended to issue it also in English. The institute plans to publish the "Conventions of The Hague (1902 and 1905) on International Private Law." A report of recent international treaties is under way.

THE FALL OF THE WIRTH MINISTRY was announced in an Associated Press dispatch of October 22, but soon afterward Dr. Wirth began forming a new cabinet. Evidently, his hold upon the situation and the need for him are sufficient to keep him in the forefront, despite the attacks made in many quarters and the blows that fall when, as happens fairly regularly, Germany finds itself ruled against in issues upon which its emotions are deeply stirred. The League of Nations decision in the Silesian matter, by which Germany would lose two or three districts that she holds to be essentially German in culture and sentiment, such as Kattowitz and Königschütte, was the final weight, it seems, that proved too heavy for the old ministry. Dr. Wirth's new cabinet, dispatches state, is composed of the following: Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Joseph Wirth; Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, Gustave Adolf Bauer, Socialist; Minister of the Interior, Adolph Koester, Socialist; Minister of Defense, Mr. Gessler, Democrat; Minister of Economics, Robert Schmidt, Socialist; Minister of Food and Interim Finance, Andrew Hermes; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, John Giesberts, Centrist; Minister of Labor, Dr. Henry Brauns, Centrist; Minister of Communications, Mr. Groener, no party.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT—ESSAYS. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-iii, 1-472; list of references, 473; index, 475-485. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This volume, by Alpheus Henry Snow, is a collection of nineteen essays which he wrote during the latter years of his life. They appeared variously, in the *American Journal of International Law*; in the publications of the American Political Science Association, of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, in the reports of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in the *World Court Magazine*, *The Nation*, the *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*, and the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. The scope of the book appears in the titles of the chapters, such as: The American Philosophy of Government and Its Effect on International Relations; The Declaration of Independence as the Fundamental Constitution of the United States; The Development of the American Doctrine of Jurisdiction of Courts over States; Execution of Judgments Against States; A League of Nations According to the American Idea; The Position of the Judiciary; International Legislation and Administration; Legal Limitation of Arbitral Tribunals; Co-operation vs. Compulsion in the Organization of the Society of Nations; Co-operative Union of Nations; New National Processes and Organs; The Mandatory System; Shantung and Spheres of Influence; The Disposition of the German Colonies; Judicative Conciliation; The Proposed Codification of International Law; The Law of Nations; International Law and Political Science; Participation of the Alien in the Political Life of the Community. Every one of these chapters expresses the painstaking, industrious, indefatigable searcher after truth, concerned to do all in his power to promote exact thinking upon the problems of vital concern to the welfare of nations. Alpheus Henry Snow was that kind of a man. His work is a perfect expression of him.

THE QUESTION OF ABORIGINES IN THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF NATIONS, including a Collection of Authorities and Documents. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-v, 1-373; indices, 373-376. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

In April, 1918, the Department of State requested Alpheus Henry Snow to "undertake the task of collecting, arranging, and, so far as he may deem necessary, editing the authorities and documents relating to the subject of 'Aborigines in the Law and Practice of Nations.'" Mr. Snow accepted the invitation and went at the job. He discovered no treatise on the question; indeed, no chapters in any book to serve as models. He prepared, however, a text of fifteen chapters. Every chapter is indicative of the scientific care and conscientiousness of its author. The very plan of the book is typical of his orderly thinking. There is a definition of "aborigines," followed by an historical introduction. Following, there are chapters dealing with aborigines as the wards of the State, the relation between the power over aborigines and the power over colonies, the rights of aborigines, the duties of civilized States as guardians of aborigines, the legal effect of agreements between civilized States or their citizens and aboriginal tribes. Following these, we are told of the founding of the independent State of the Congo and its effect on the law of the nations regarding aborigines. There are chapters on the Berlin-African Conference and a chapter on international action since the Berlin-African Conference. There is one chapter on the doctrine of the "Intervention for Humanity" and its effect on the development of the law of nations regarding the aborigines. The last chapter deals with "The Triple Principle" growing out of the international conferences in the case of Morocco. While no indication of the fact appears, we are told that Mrs. Snow is the one to whom we are in-